

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

No. 7,493

ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1906

[SIX PAGES P. 1.]

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October. London ... £ 14. 5/ ... £ 6. 15/

Table with columns for destinations: CALIFORNIA, VICTORIA, HIMALAYA, etc. and dates.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

Outward to Aden, India, Ceylon, etc. R.M.S. Ostrea will leave Port Said on 17 May.

BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

Reduced Summer Fares may be granted a rebate of 33 1/2% of the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £1 6 6.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIREUS, SMYRNA, MYTILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Moss S. S. Company, Ltd.

For Liverpool calling at Malta (Messrs. James MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers).

P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

The Ellerman Lines Limited.

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO.

BRANCHES AT PORT SUDAN, SUAKIN & JEDDAH. Merchandise, furniture, baggage and personal effects forwarded, and insurances effected to all parts of the world.

THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LTD.

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON. CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE: CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHERD'S HOTEL. TOURIST and GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS, BANKERS.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS. RAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON AND CALCUTTA LINE. Outgoing to Aden, Colombo and Madras, etc.

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BRISBANE. Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America.

Deutsche Levante-Linie

Mail and Passenger Steamship. Regular three-weekly service from HAMBURG via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and VIOLENIA.

DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, W.

CAPITAL: M200,000,000 - RESERVE: M97,000,000. Dividends paid during last 10 years, (1898-1905), 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12 per cent.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Established 1863. CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, CYPRUS and in all the principal towns in TURKEY.

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ATHENS - CAPITAL 30,000,000 FULLY PAID UP - RESERVE 1,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: £3,000,000. RESERVE (BANKING): £1,340,000. M. P. F. ROWLAT, GOVERNOR.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

OF LONDON, Established 1821. CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.

Sun Insurance Office.

LONDON - Founded 1710 - Total sum insured in 1905 £487,600,000. General Agents: BREIBERD & Co., Alexandria.

London Assurance Corporation.

Established 1720. - Agents: BANK OF EGYPT, Limited. Northern Fire and Life Assurance Coy.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. FUND IN HAND EXCEEDS £4,400,000.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860. Head Offices: - MELBOURNE, LONDON, CAIRO. Capital Exceeds £4,000,000 - Annual Income Exceeds £700,000.

HAMBURG & ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE Co.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER.

Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie

Tickets for Railways and Steamers to all parts of the World. PALESTINE TOURS, Jerusalem to Damascus overland, with accommodation at com.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Weekly Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES. BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA, EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA ETC.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation.

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste. Weekly Express all Services. Steamers leave Alexandria every Monday at 4 p.m. arrive Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for Express to Milan, Lucerne, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and London.

International Sleeping and Restaurant Cars Company.

Table with columns for routes: Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, etc. and services: Day, Night, Sleeping, Restaurant.

SUDAN STEAMSHIP & EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

KAHARTOUM, CAIRO, SOED, SUAKIN, JEDDAH. TRANSPORT DEPT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip Dept. Kahartoum Steamers plans may be seen and passage booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents.

Egyptian State Railways.

Table with columns for stations: Cairo, Tantah, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor, Assiout, Misieh, etc. and times.

INSURANCE.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company. National Insurance Society of Antwerp (Limited). Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Royal Insurance Co. FIRE AND LIFE.

Largest Fire Office in the World.

HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria. R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. (ESTABLISHED 1782); HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria. FRED. OTT & CO., Sub-Agents, Cairo.

N. SPATHIS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Pineapple, Champagne, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade, GINGER ALE, Champagne Cider, etc., etc.

- List of agents and products including J. CALVEY & CO., LOUIS RORDERER, AUGUST ENGEL, MACKIE & CO., etc.

Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardseque", best mineral table water in the world.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES.

Advertisement for BEETHAM'S "Larola" featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for skin conditions.

HOMOCEA

"TOUCHES THE SPOT" - In all cases of cuts, burns, chafes, sores, ulcers, open wounds, and similar ills of the flesh...



SAYERS' Celebrated Cognac Brandy all guaranteed "Pure Grape" AGENTS REQUIRED. Geo. Sayer & Co. Cognac, (France).

Sole Agents for Egypt & Sudan G. G. DROSSOS & CO. LATE PRAZZICA & DROSSOS.

"AU DE ROUGE."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. (Central Tramway Station), CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT, PROPRIETOR.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Irish Linen Sheeting. Fine Irish Linen Fronting. Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

Irish Linen Table Cloths, assorted widths, to suit Military messes, Hotel and Club tables, any length cut.

ASK FOR



AND IF NOT SUPPLIED APPLY TO JOHN B. CAFFARI ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, Cairo

One of the finest and most up-to-date Hotels in the Metropolis. Situated in Sharia Soliman Pasha, the very centre of the healthiest and most fashionable quarter.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, San Stefano, ALEXANDRIA.

Magnificent Dining-room, Saloons, Smoking room, Private Dining room, large Verandahs and garden. Electric light. Pension from P.T. 50.

HOTEL BRISTOL, CAIRO.

FULL SOUTH, ELECTRIC LIGHT, OPPOSITE ESBEKIEH GARDENS, LARGE VERANDAH, MODERATE CHARGES. CHAS. BAUER, Proprietor.

Photographers. REISER & BINDER Photographers. 26848 Alexandria & Cairo. 4-12 906

THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

CAIRO, 28, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH, ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED P. O. B. 510. Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes...

THE CROWN PRESERVED COAL CO Limited.

Works and Shipping Ports: CARDIFF and Port Talbot. Manufacturers and Shippers of "CROWN FUEL".

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates: ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES. 15 words P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15

All such advertisements must be prepaid and to this rule no exception whatever will be made.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTERED. A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain...

ANGLO-AMERICAN Typewriting Agency, 19, Boulevard de Ramleh. ONLY ENGLISH TYPEWRITING OFFICE in Alexandria.

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 29, No. 7 211, W.T. Emmons, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria.

COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE. Young man speaking and writing English, French, Greek, and Turkish...

ENGLISHMAN wishes to exchange FRENCH CONVERSATION for English, or willing to pay for French lessons.

FOR RIDING LESSONS, and well-ridden Saddle Horses, you must go to Rowden's, 102, Porte Rosette.

FOR SALE - Fast dark Bay Arab Horse; goes well in single or double harness.

FOR SALE - 3 Airdale Terrier Dogs; 4 months old; good pedigree. Rowden, 102, Porte Rosette.

FORCE! - FORCE!

Advertisement for Emulsion Scott featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back and text describing its benefits for health.

The Cigarettes Manufactured by The Cleopatra Cigarette Co. G. NUNGVOICH. are on sale at the Company's establishments...

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY. River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo. THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.

Grand Hotel NUBAR. The leading first class Hotel. Large Park, Tennis, Sport Ground. Situated on the lake, opposite Mont Blanc.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Table with columns for Direction of wind, Force of Anemometer, State of Sea, etc. for ALEXANDRIA.

REMARKS: The weather yesterday was windy and cool, but the threatened rain held off.

OTHER STATIONS. OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Table with columns for Stations, Max. temp. in the shade, Min. temp. in the shade, etc.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Table with columns for Stations, Barom., Wind, Temp., State of Sea.

PHASES OF THE MOON. THE SUN.

Table with columns for Date, Time, etc. for Moon and Sun phases.

The Egyptian Gazette

SUBSCRIPTIONS. Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23 1/2 per annum...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS

are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, ROWLAND WELLSING, Alexandria.

The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880. Editor and Manager - R. SNELLING. Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The news that the Ottoman Government has ceded every point demanded by the Home Government is a gratifying proof that Sir Edward Grey has had the whole Cabinet behind him during the recent crisis.

We have always distrusted the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians"

raised by many of our native contemporaries. We believed, and with reason, that it meant "Egypt for the Turks" and we are glad to see that the European Press of Egypt supports our view.

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

The "Figaro" correspondent at Constantinople states that the Sultan's health is giving cause for considerable anxiety. For some time past he has been troubled not only by affairs of State but by keen private griefs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Nile.
The Irrigation Department has received news of abundant rain in the upper reaches of the White Nile, so that a good flood is to be expected this year.

Homicide.
In connexion with the murder of the Greek waiter of the Hotel Behera, the Court has acquitted the native prisoner on a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Popular University.
Dr. Calzolari will give a lecture at the University on Monday next, commencing at 9 15 p.m., on "Evoluzioni, Educazione e Religione." Admission free.

French Consulate.
M. Joseph Garard, of Cairo, has presented a petition to the French Agent, signed by 300 persons, in favour of the construction of a French consular residence in the Capital.

A Brute.
Infuriated at the faithlessness of his paramour, a young Italian of Alexandria yesterday assaulted the woman with a razor, inflicting some ugly gashes on her face and hands.

Nile Boat Sunk.
At 10 o'clock on Sunday night, during the rough weather, a Nile boat laden with bricks sank off the petroleum store at Alexandria. The crew saved themselves by swimming ashore.

Summary Courts.
The circuit of the Court of Summary Justice of Minet el-Bassal is to include the markaz of Marsa Matrouh and Daba, as the result of the division of the markaz of Marsa Matrouh into two markazes respectively of Marsa and Matrouh.

Mahmoudieh Canal.
Some idea of the growth in the traffic on the Mahmoudieh Canal may be gathered from the fact that during last year nearly 22,000 boats passed Atfeh lock, which connects the canal with the Nile. In 1900, before the abolition of the tolls, only 4,564 boats passed.

Interesting Lawsuit.
The appeal against the judgment of the Mixed Tribunal of Alexandria, ordering the removal of Aly Pacha Fahmy's building at Rameh, as encroaching on the public land along the sea, was to have been heard this morning. The case is of considerable importance and interest. The various appellants are represented by Mes. Rousseau, Carton de Wiart, and Mannardi, and the Government by Soisrabati Bey. The further hearing was postponed to the 31st inst.

Stock Exchange Notices.
The committee of the London Stock Exchange has fixed May 16 as a special settling day in Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd. Further issue of 18,538 5/8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each, fully paid, Nos. 85,541 to 104,078, and has ordered the following security to be quoted in the official list: National Bank of Egypt—Bearer warrants for a further issue of 50,000 shares of £10 each, Nos. 250,001 to 300,000.

Alhambra Theatre.
An Italian operetta company under the management of Sig. Carlo Lombardo will open for a season at the Alhambra on Sunday next. The company is composed of good elements, and has a large repertoire, which includes *The Geisha*, *Il Diavolo in Corpo*, *The Cingales*, *Della Terra alla Luna*, *Mimi Parbleu*, *The Yi-Pon-Que*, *Il Grappona*, and *Le Fatiche d'Ercole*, besides all the other popular operettas with which we are familiar.

Practical Arabic.
That which foreigners—tourists or residents—want to know in this country is certainly not literary but conversational Arabic. The Berlitz Schools of Alexandria (12, Rue Rosette and Cairo, 1, Sharia Kamel) have established a special course of Arabic lessons which enables the pupils to learn in a short time the strict necessities for understanding and for making themselves understood easily. The Berlitz method is observed in this, as in the teaching of all other languages. Trial lessons free. [Advt.] Egyptian in Trouble.

At the Guildhall, yesterday week, before Alderman Sir Walter Wilkin, Alexander H. Ashin, 26, a native of Egypt, a well-dressed man, who described himself as a traveller, of 22, Woburn-place, Russell square, was charged with stealing from the public billiard-room of the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, an overcoat, belonging to Mr. Shirley Tarring Fradd, a merchant, of 42, Marquis-road, Canonbury. Prisoner had two severe black eyes, and his face and head bore other marks of violence. Mr. S. Myers, solicitor, who appeared for him, said he would apply later for a summons against one of the witnesses for assaulting his client.

An Alexandria Nuisance.
An Alexandria correspondent writes—We beg to draw the attention of the Municipality to a very serious inconvenience which is being practised by their men. From 1 o'clock until 2.30 p.m. the sweepers of our main streets arm themselves with big briar brooms, and start sweeping in the most vigorous manner, vying with each other as to who will raise the greater amount of dust. This being the time that business men are gaining their respective homes for lunch, the microbe dust they inhale from the energetic municipal sweepers does not quite serve as an "appetiser," not to say that this most defective and absurd mode of sweeping streets in a perfect dry condition does not clean, but only serves to spread the dust on the surface. It had been abandoned some time ago; why has it been resumed? It seems to us instead of improving we are retrograding.

PROPOSED PROMENADE PIER.

EAST HARBOUR PIER SCHEME.

We notice with much pleasure that in the agenda of the next meeting of the Municipality is included Mr. W. O. Joseph's proposition for the erection of a promenade pier running out from the quay of the eastern harbour. We believe this proposition, which was submitted in December, 1903, is now on the eve of a favourable solution, and we heartily congratulate the Municipality on favouring a scheme which there is no doubt will be a boon to Alexandrians and fill a much-felt want.

A pier, carried out according to latest improvements, as Mr. Joseph proposes, with baths, promenade, refreshment-rooms, concert-hall, and other necessary accommodation suitable to the country, is certain not only to meet with success, but will also be greatly appreciated during the long hot summer months by residents desirous of enjoying a pure and healthy "sea blow," and it will be a still greater blessing to that very large class of our population who cannot afford to go abroad or even to Rameh.

Not only will a pier of the kind proposed supply a much-felt want, but it will enhance the appearance and general effect of the new quay wall and eastern harbour. We therefore hope that the Municipality, having at heart the interest of the public, will get through the necessary formalities as soon as possible and so place the promoter in a position to start the work, for the sooner this is done the sooner will the pier be built and placed at the disposal of the general public.

THE SUCRERIES CASE.
To-morrow morning, before the Chambre du Conseil at the Cairo Mixed Courts, the last act in the Sucreries drama will be played. The Court will be presided over by Judge Martinoff, assisted by Judges Werdels and Rassim Bey. The prosecution will be conducted by the Procureur-General, M. Borchgrevink, and the defence by Malras Carton de Wiart, Chalom, and Bonbonlis. The proceedings will be held *in camera*.

If the Chambre du Conseil commits the directors of the defunct company for trial the proceedings will take place before the Tribunal Correctionnel in the course of next week.

We understand that Lord Justice Davey will only come to Egypt in case the preliminary judgment goes against his son.

THE KHEDIVE.
H.H. the Khedive is spending the day at Montazah Palace.

It is stated that his Highness does not intend to visit the Sultan this summer on his way to Europe as a consequence of the recent crisis in the relations between Turkey and Egypt.

SYRIA-MECA RAILWAY.
In the House of Commons last Tuesday, Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information as to the progress of the Ottoman Railway from Syria to Mecca; whether a branch line was in process of construction from that railway to Akaba; and, if so, from what point; whether he had any official information showing that from four to five thousand Turkish troops were concentrated at Medawara, about 100 miles south-east of Akaba; and whether instructions had been issued by the Turkish authorities that no British subject was to be employed in any capacity on the railway, German surveyors and officials being already so employed.

Sir E. Grey.—We understand that the line has been completed as far south as Medawara, and that the next section, to Thabouk, 120 kilometres, is expected to be in working order in the course of this year. The branch from Medawara to Akaba has been surveyed, but the construction is believed to have been temporarily suspended. We have no official information as to the concentration of Turkish troops in the neighbourhood of Medawara. We are not aware that any instructions have been issued by the Turkish authorities in the sense suggested.

THE PLAGUE.
Yesterday's bulletin records a death in hospital at Deshna, four fresh cases and two recoveries at Samalout, and two cases at Bobeh.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.
The following is the menu of the dinner to be served at the Casino on Saturday next, on the occasion of the first ball of the season:—

Consommé de volaille en tasse
Truite de mer Norvégienne
Filet de Boeuf Brillat-Savarin
Pilaff de caille
Bercéau d'Asperges en branche
Poularde du Fayoum Rotie Broche
Salade de Saison
Bombe délicieuse
Gâteau Comtesse Marie
Grand Dessert

On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock a concert will be given on the verandah of the Casino by the Brazaele orchestra of 40 performers, and again in the afternoon, commencing at 5 p.m.

THE CRISIS OVER

BRITISH DEMANDS SATISFIED IN FULL.

EVACUATION OF TABAH.

LONDON, May 14.
Reuter's Agency learns from Constantinople in a despatch of Saturday's date that while the Porte's reply agreed to the evacuation of Tabah and the delimitation of the frontier, Sir N. O'Connor considered the form unacceptable and insisted on complete satisfaction being given before Sunday.

Other telegrams state that the reference to the delimitation was most vague, leaving an opportunity for a renewal of the dispute whenever a favourable occasion should arise.

The "Tribune" hopes that Sir N. O'Connor has not allowed the Turks to separate the two claims; such a partial concession would not be considered satisfactory in Cairo. The simplest course would be for ourselves to delimit the frontier and require the Sultan to respect it.

The "Standard" and other papers urge the necessity for insisting on absolute compliance with the Ultimatum.

Sir E. Grey makes a statement in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Reuter learns from Constantinople under Sunday's date that the Turkish garrison has been withdrawn from Tabah.

The Inniskilling Dragoons have sailed from Queenstown, and will pick up U battery at Southampton.

(Reuter)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.
It is confirmed that the Tabah affair has been settled.

(Havas)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.
We are authorised to state that the Porte to-day addressed an official note to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador giving full satisfaction to all the British demands. (Reuter)

THE NOUR EL BAHR.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Suez, Monday.
The cruiser Nour el Bahr sailed for Akaba last Saturday.

H.M.S. Perseus, which arrived at Suez last Saturday night, is now lying in the Bay.

THE SULTAN GRABBING.
Reuter's correspondent at Gaza, telegraphing to London on the 6th inst., states that a strip of land along the Syro-Egyptian frontier from the coast eastwards, over a hundred thousand acres in extent, has recently been added to the Sultan's domains. This has caused great irritation among the Bedouins.

THE GOVERNOR OF SUEZ.
The Governor of Suez arrived in Cairo yesterday morning, having been summoned by the Ministry of the Interior. In Suez, says a native contemporary, it is believed that the Governor has been summoned to give an account of his actions in regard to the Sinai question, as in the case of the Governor of El Arish.

AMMUNITION AT PORT SAID.
Port-Said advises report that 4,000 shells and several cases of explosives were landed on Friday at that port by the P. and O. S.S. Japan. These stores were taken to the Navy House.

A similar consignment is expected by H.B.M.'s gunboat Hecla.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.
It is stated that the Ministry of the Interior has issued a circular to the governors and mudirs instructing them to verify the lists of those natives who have licences to carry arms, to enquire into their character and antecedents, and to withdraw the licences on the least suspicion. Similar instructions have been issued to the sheikhs who are responsible for their respective quarters.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.
An Afghan went to the Egyptian telegraph office at Cairo on Sunday and handed in a telegram addressed to the Sultan, assuring him that all the Afghans in Egypt were ready to come to Akaba and fight with the Turks against the English. The clerk refused to take in the wire, whereupon the Afghan became infuriated, drew a revolver, and pointed it at the head of the Coptic clerk. He was, however, seized before he could do any harm and in the scuffle the revolver dropped on the floor. The Afghan subsequently managed to escape, and has not been heard of since.

SUEZ BAY.
The cage buoy marking the Etulah shoals has been removed and a gas buoy showing a fixed white light has been placed in the following position:—

Kal-ah-Kebireh, old beacon. S. 63° E. 13.7 cables.
Hut, on shore to Westward S. 72° W. 23.2 cables.
Hut, on shore to Northward N. 19° W. 17.5 cables. Depth at L.W.O.S. 6 3/4 fms.
Bearings are magnetic, and given from the buoy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The Moss liner Seti sailed from Malta yesterday afternoon, and is due here Thursday afternoon or Friday morning with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

COTTON GROWING IN THE SUDAN.

QUESTION OF WATER SUPPLY.

The total area under cultivation of cotton in the Sudan in 1905 was 23,898 acres. This constitutes an increase of 8,631 acres on the figures of 1904. When it is taken into consideration how naturally indolent and conservative the people of the Sudan are, and how difficult it is for them to abandon beaten tracks, there is no reason for being disappointed with the rate of progress which has been attained. It is now known with greater certainty than heretofore, namely, that Egyptian cotton can be grown, with a reasonable chance of success, in most parts of the Sudan, provided it is sown at the most favourable period of the year, and the right amount of water can be provided. In the Northern Sudan, Suakin excepted, May and June are the most favourable months for planting; but experiments have still to prove whether cotton can be successfully grown during the periods within which Egypt permits the country to have an unlimited amount of water.

With a view to not endangering the supply of water for Egypt, the Sudan Government is only allowed to sanction the use of pumps from the 15th July to the 31st January—that is to say, during the period of flood. The whole of the summer supply of water in the Nile goes down to Egypt, with the exception of enough to cultivate some 10,000 to 12,000 acres in the Sudan. Until some of the large irrigation works now being studied are constructed, it will be impossible to change this state of things. Egypt manifestly has the first call on the Nile water, and the summer supply is as yet insufficient even for Egypt proper.

The following are extracts from the latest reports of the Governors of the various Sudan provinces on the cultivation of cotton:—

BLUE NILE.
A large area of the experimental farm at Kamlin was planted with Egyptian cotton in the autumn of 1904. Messrs. Carver, who bought 650 kantars of the crop, report as follows:—

"The quality is very satisfactory, clean, handsome, brown in colour, good length staple, even, and strong. Value, equal to good Egyptian Afifi. Such quality would be very acceptable to cotton spinners in England."

It is to be anticipated that a considerable local market will be found for cotton grown in the Sudan from Egyptian seed. The native women find the long stapled Egyptian cotton infinitely less trouble to work up for weaving than the indigenous variety. It appears to go three times as far with them. There is no doubt that all their influence will be used in favour of the Egyptian variety. A local market was found for about 100 kantars grown by the natives in the Rafaa district, at prices which ruled at about P.T. 80 per kantar, as compared with P.T. 66 offered by Messrs. Carver.

BAHR EL GHAZAL.
Cotton has been grown experimentally in this province, but years must elapse before it can be exported and sold at a profit in the markets of Europe.

KASSALA.
The efforts made to get the inhabitants to take up cotton growing as an industry have to some extent met with success. There has been a greater demand for seed than in 1904. I was, however, greatly disappointed with the lack of energy displayed by the native cultivators of the Gedaref, Gallabat and Mefaza districts. With the exception of one or two sheikhs, all who received seed were too lazy either to weed or water their crops. It may, however, fairly be expected that in 1906, when part of the land round Kassala will be brought under irrigation, there will be a very great increase in this industry.

Messrs. Carver reported favourably on the cotton which was produced. Some of it, they said, was "about equal to the best quality of Egyptian Abbassi."

WHITE NILE.
The cultivation of cotton has been disappointing, as almost the whole crop was eaten by locusts.

BERBER.
I am of opinion that cotton-growing will make no great progress in this province for the present. Not a single case occurred last year of any one trying to cultivate it according to the instructions issued verbally and in writing, though every one said he would do so. The native, at present prices, finds it more lucrative to grow wheat, barley, &c.

OSTRICH FEATHER EXPORTS.
Ostrich feathers to the value of about £E. 15,000 were exported from the Sudan in the course of last year. This is about the same quantity as during each of the previous two years. Sudan feathers are becoming less and less able to compete with Cape feathers. At the Cape, the ostrich business is an important industry, whereas in the Sudan, owing to the great number of other questions which demand the attention of the Government, nothing has as yet been done to improve it systematically.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
Messrs. Collings Brothers cable as follows: New York, 15th May.—The market is likely to improve; the frost has done serious damage. Brilliant crop advices are required to prevent the advance on the far months where the short interest is large and not confident.

EGYPTIAN MINES.

SPECIAL POLICE FORCE.

The Ministry of the Interior are raising the first details of a special force of Camel Corps Police, comprising five officers and non-commissioned officers with twelve privates. The preliminary headquarters of this force will be at Edfou, where the Department of Mines is erecting barracks for their accommodation.

The police will have a big "beat" and to facilitate intercourse lines of communication between Edfou and the Red Sea have been commenced, the ancient wells are being reopened, and a track suitable for light motors is being made between them.

As soon as the first line of communication is complete to the Red Sea, others will be started at suitable points from it, going north and south into other districts as may be found requisite. The objects of these lines of communication are to give better access to the various mining centres for purposes of control, to enable labour to be more economically dispatched to the mines, and to give facilities to the mining companies for transport of the various classes of material and food-stuffs which they require.

The number of native employés at the various mining camps has varied, from month to month, between 1,540 and 1,169 during last year. Complaints have been received from time to time of shortness of labour, but investigation shows that there has been no shortage in camps where the men are fairly treated and some interest is taken in their accommodation and welfare. At the mines more distant from the Nile, the difficulty of access has certainly prevented a considerable number of men seeking work. This matter will, however, be remedied as well-sinking proceeds and lines of communication are improved.

In Egypt as in all countries, the personality of the employer makes a great difference both in the quantity and quality of labour seeking work at different centres. Where one man finds it almost impossible to obtain sufficient labour another is inundated with applications from men seeking work. The foreign employés have varied between 91 and 119, and include the following nationalities: British, French, German, Italian, Austrian, Greek, Armenian, and American.

There has been almost an entire absence of crime throughout the mining districts with the exception of one case of highway robbery in the neighbourhood of Kenah on which occasion all connected with the robbery were captured.

The total returns of gold from two companies, viz., the Nile Valley and the Um-Ras Gold Mining Companies, has amounted to L.E. 40,000.

KORDOFAN NOTES.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
El Obeid, (Kordofan), April 29.
It is getting very hot up here now, the wind having changed round to the south, probably portending early rains.

Mr. Currie has been here for a few days. The new company of the Camel Corps have now nearly completed their new buildings. Bimbashi Romilly is in command of this new company.

A good many officers are away on leave now, but we hope to keep up our numbers to at least half-a-dozen during the whole Khareef.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Port Said, Saturday.
The S.S. Dilwara arrived here this morning from Alexandria, where she had landed troops, and is discharging the bedding, etc.

The S.S. Titania arrived here this afternoon very badly damaged, three plates having been broken in. She is now discharging cargo.

H.M.S. Perseus entered the Canal this morning, and will probably anchor in the Bitter Lakes.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.
Captain J. L. J. Conry, D.S.O., the Connaught Rangers, having reported his arrival in Egypt from England, has been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army, with the rank of Bimbashi, and posted to the Bahr El Ghazal District.

Captain M. E. T. Gunthorpe, the Yorkshire Regiment, having reported his arrival in Egypt from England, has also been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army, with the rank of Bimbashi, and posted to the Blue Nile District.

Captain W. H. King and Lieut. S. J. Stephenson, who recently arrived from England, have entered the Egyptian Army with the rank of Bimbashi.

Miralai Sir H. Hill, Bart., Boy, Governor of Berber; Kaimakam May Bey, Assistant Financial Secretary of the Sudan Government; Bimbashi Jeffcoat, of the 10th Sudanese Battalion; Bimbashi Hamilton, of the 2nd Battalion; Bimbashi Ferrar, of the 15th Italian Battalion, and Bimbashi Poole, Inspector of the province of Khartoum, have obtained three months' leave of absence.

PERSONAL.
H.H. Prince Hussein Pacha Kamel came down to Alexandria yesterday afternoon from Cairo.

Bontros Pacha Ghali, Minister for Foreign Affairs, returned to Cairo yesterday afternoon.

*** NILOTIC PHYSIOGRAPHY.**

AN INTERESTING WORK.

The physiography of the River Nile and its basin is the subject of an erudite work by Captain Lyons, Director General of the Survey Department. Considering the extraordinary relations existing between Egypt and the Nile, the many subjects treated of in this work are of paramount interest to everyone. Hitherto the source of the Nile supply, its amount, its periodicity, the possibility of increasing it at the low stage, and of guarding against dangers of excessive floods, have been the special points of the river regimen which have received attention. It is the utilitarian, rather than the geographical, side of the mighty river which has of late years received the greatest attention. But the results of geographical study can greatly assist the practical resources of the river basin, and can furnish clues for the elucidation of doubtful points by bringing to aid the results of meteorological and geological research by which the physical development of this part of the continent may be traced. Consequently the hydrography of the Nile should be described in the light of this information, so as to furnish an account of this great river and its tributaries, defining the part that each plays in the regimen of the whole river system. Enormous problems still await solution, and since the limits of the river basin have been at last known and mapped with precision, a clear account of the physiography of the river is opportune. To most of our readers the chief interest of the work will be in that portion which deals with the Nile flood. Here is a summary of the author's conclusions:—

"We have seen therefore that, when the Nile floods are examined for a period of about 175 years during which the records have all the appearance of being comparable and reliable, no regular alternation of high and low floods is to be found.

"Turning to the meteorological conditions, atmospheric pressure in north eastern Africa appears to vary inversely as the rainfall of Abyssinia, and a similar relation between pressure and rainfall has been demonstrated in other parts of the globe. The distribution of pressure in the summer months in the light of recent information shows that the Asiatic low pressure in the monsoon season is abruptly terminated about the meridian of the Nile valley, and to the west of this there is probably an area of almost equal pressure intervening between it and the high pressure of the Azores—action centre while in summer a low-pressure area may lie to the south-west. The encroachment of this high pressure on the eastern part of North Africa may produce there the unfavourable conditions of high pressure which have been recognized as coinciding with deficient rainfall on the Abyssinian tableland, while conversely its withdrawal so as to allow of deepening or extension of the low-pressure trough probably acts favourably towards the conditions of precipitation in Abyssinia.

"It seems that the two principal factors to be considered are, firstly, the strength of the south-east trade winds as they progress from the south to the north of the equator, along the eastern coast of Africa, and secondly, the excess or defect of atmospheric pressure in the area represented by Aden, Cairo, Beyrout and the region lying to the west of this; the sub-equatorial rainfall in early summer must also be considered.

"So far as our knowledge goes at present it may be said that:—

1 Generally speaking the curve of Nile floods varies inversely as the mean barometric pressure of the summer months, and low pressures accompany low floods, and low pressures accompany high floods.

2 These pressure variations show a great similarity over wide areas, but seem to be to some extent dependent upon the position of the Azores high pressure 'action-centre.'

3 Taking the monthly means of atmospheric pressure, this relation is even more clearly shown, and pressure above or below the normal in months of the rainy season of Abyssinia coincides closely with deficiency or excess of rainfall.

4 Taking the 37 years—1869 to 1905—in 6 years out of 7 a very fairly accurate prediction of the flood from month to month would have been made, and there seems a reasonable probability that further and more detailed study of the conditions above described may increase the reliability.

5 The effect of excessive sub-equatorial rainfall in April and May in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar seems to have a distinctly prejudicial effect on Abyssinian rains."

"The Physiography of the River Nile and its Basin. By Captain Lyons. Published by the National Printing Department, 1906.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA.

MAY-DAY TROUBLES.

ADMIRAL KILLED BY WORKMEN

FATHER GAPON FOUND HANGED.

St. Petersburg, May 14. Admiral Nuzhich, the unpopular commander, was killed to-day by workmen whom he wished to prevent from celebrating the Russian May-day. Great uneasiness prevails here generally and apprehensions of May-day troubles.

The Duma sits on Sundays to expedite the work: yesterday the Extremist motion to telegraph to the Tsar threatening to suspend the sittings until the amnesty was granted, was rejected.

A body found hanging from the ceiling in a closed villa in the Russian health resort Oeserki has been identified as that of Father Gapon.

In the Russian Council of the Empire debating on the amnesty question, Count Witte opined that amnesty was the only method of pacifying public opinion; if the Council requested amnesty, the Emperor, he said, would not refuse a hearing.

St. Petersburg, May 14.

Admiral Nuzhich, commandant of the port, was shot dead because he wanted to make the workmen work to-day (1st May).

(Havas)

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

NAVAL STATION WANTED.

LONDON, May 14.

The "Times" correspondent in Paris learns that Germany is acquiring interests on the island of Ponolaut, to the south-east of Borneo, with a view to the eventual establishment of a naval station.

(Reuter)

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

GERMANS FETED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 14.

In connection with the movement for improving Anglo-German relations, a large party of German Burgomasters and Municipal Councilors have arrived in England, where they are being feted. The King has invited them to luncheon at Windsor.

(Reuter)

THE DEWEY FLOATING DOCK.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the P. & O. Steamship Co., writes as follows to the "Times":

Sir,—I think it is worthy of note that a somewhat remarkable operation has been accomplished by the Suez Canal Company's service in passing the Dewey, a floating dock of altogether exceptional dimensions, through the Canal, not only without hitch or accident of any kind, but without in the least degree interfering with the ordinary traffic.

This mammoth structure is being towed from the United States to the Philippine Islands, and has so far successfully accomplished its long journey. But the transit through the Suez Canal was viewed with some natural anxiety on account of the peculiar dimensions, especially in beam and depth. These dimensions are:—Length, 500ft.; beam, 154ft.; depth, nearly 80ft.; the lifting power of the dock being 16,000 tons. As the draft of water of the dock was at the same time only eight feet, the difficulty of towing a huge body of this construction through a narrow channel was sufficiently obvious, and the liability to cause delay to the busy traffic of the Canal was equally apparent. But by excavating two additional gates, or sidings, and taking advantage of the room available at Timah and at both ends of the Bitter Lake, the Canal officials succeeded in getting this awkward craft through from Port Said to Suez within four days, notwithstanding that bad weather was experienced during part of the time, and happily without any perceptible interference with the ordinary business of the company.

From a nautical point of view this operation is highly creditable to the skill of all concerned.

USES OF MAN'S INCONSTANCY.

Once a woman is absolutely dead certain of a man's undying devotion all effort is at an end. From the moment the conviction establishes itself in her mind that her husband will never change she ceases waving her hair, and relapses into any old rag of a tea-gown when dining alone with him. If it were not for the inconstancy of man every woman would be a hopeless frump.—"Ladies' Field."

TRADE OF EGYPT.

IMPORTS DURING MARCH.

Following upon an increase of L.E. 236,331 compared with 1905—in Egypt's imports during February last, an expansion of L.E. 186,860 in March is distinctly satisfactory, although it must not be forgotten that, owing to heavy stocks at the close of 1904, the clearances during the first few months of 1905 were correspondingly light.

The actual Customs returns for the month under revision amounted to L.E. 1,860,912 against L.E. 1,674,052 in 1905. Roughly speaking, with the exception of cotton fabrics and live stock, all branches of trade showed greater activity than last year. The heavier shipments of Manchester goods during February, coupled with the large stocks which existed at the end of January, no doubt accounted for the shrinkage in cotton fabrics during March.

The timber and coal category was responsible for the largest increase on the month, the returns being L.E. 64,838 to the good. The coal figures were higher by L.E. 41,655 and timber by L.E. 9,391. Furniture imports still keep moving ahead, the extra shipments during March amounting to L.E. 9,609.

An increase of L.E. 56,914 occurred in the metal division, the main contributors being iron goods, agricultural machinery, and railway rolling stock.

Cereals dropped to the third place in the list of gains, the additional imports totalling L.E. 43,435, against an increase of L.E. 52,846 in February. The flour returns with clearances to the extent of L.E. 103,253 were L.E. 19,620 to the good, whilst those for rice were higher by L.E. 6,851. From the 1st January to the 31st March the total cereal figures amounted to no less than L.E. 651,414, against L.E. 507,608 during the corresponding period last year.

The classification comprising sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce was L.E. 25,203 higher than in 1905, the sugar shipments being L.E. 8,658 to the good.

Petroleum with a gain of L.E. 12,292 was mainly responsible for the increase of L.E. 15,904 in wines and oils. A new competitor has entered the petroleum market here in the shape of Borneo, which sent over oil valued at L.E. 7,479 during March.

Two minor divisions of Egyptian imports which had increased returns credited to them during January, February, and March were (1) China and glass and (2) Common soap. In the former case the expansion in trade since the 1st January amounted to L.E. 19,588, whilst in the latter instance the gain was L.E. 15,410. Great Britain benefited to the extent of L.E. 2,078 in china and glassware, but she did not receive any of the additional orders for soap.

Outside live stock, with a loss of L.E. 11,805, the only classification during March showing a shrinkage of any size was textiles, in which the decrease was one of L.E. 60,398, mainly due to smaller imports of Manchester goods.

With regard to England's share of the total increased trade of L.E. 156,170, we find her proportion was nearly 20%, or in actual figures L.E. 30,690. On the credit side of the account, coal contributed the largest amount, viz., L.E. 40,258, though this was followed by the substantial increase of L.E. 25,471 in timber. Agricultural machinery imports from the United Kingdom were higher by L.E. 17,207, whilst iron and iron goods were up to the extent of L.E. 12,438. Out of the total clearances of L.E. 39,602 in railway and tramway rolling stock, the home country was responsible for L.E. 23,340, or L.E. 12,770 more than in 1905.

In view of our earlier remarks, it will be readily appreciated that Great Britain's largest decrease occurred in cotton fabrics. In point of fact her clearances under this heading were L.E. 65,748 less than last year, further losses in textiles being L.E. 3,003 in woollen goods and L.E. 2,954 in cotton thread.

Beyond a decrease of L.E. 24,147 in the machinery returns (excluding in this item the figures for locomotives and agricultural machinery) there was no shrinkage of any moment in the imports from the United Kingdom during March.

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ARABIC FOR "FLOWS THE WATER."
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LIME JUICE

SALT AND SODA COMPANY.

ABOLITION OF THE MONOPOLY.

In my last annual Report (says Lord Cromer in the present Report) I alluded to the salt monopoly as the greatest remaining blot on the fiscal system of Egypt, and I expressed a hope that at some future time the financial situation would permit of a large reduction in the royalty, which amounted to P.T. 340 per ton. When I wrote, I scarcely anticipated that the reduction would come so soon. Still less did I venture to hope that it would be possible to sweep the whole system away. In examining the figures of the salt revenue, however, it was found that a reduction of the royalty, sufficiently large to make an appreciable difference in the retail price, would leave a revenue far too small to justify the maintenance of the monopoly. A more radical reform, therefore, seemed advisable, and it was decided to abolish the monopoly from the 1st January, 1906. In taking this decision, the Government considered that it would be imprudent to upset suddenly the existing system of distribution, which insured a sufficient supply of salt being available in the most remote villages. Experience had shown that the Salt and Soda Company were a successful distributing agency. In order to maintain its efficiency, an agreement was entered upon, whereby the Government agreed not to let any salines to other persons for a period of six years, the Company on its side, undertaking to keep in its stores a sufficient supply of salt and to maintain agents in every village where they now exist (i.e., in practically every village in the country), and to bind them to retail salt at a maximum price of 2 millesimes (1/2) per kilogram. This price will, I believe, compare favourably with the retail price in any other country.

On other grounds, too, the arrangement seemed an equitable one. The Salt and Soda Company had been expressly called into existence to relieve the Government of the working of the monopoly, and, although the concession was declared revocable at six months' notice, it was not anticipated by either party that circumstances would admit of its being cancelled for many years to come. The Company, therefore, deserved some consideration. Moreover, it had waived its right to the six months' notice contained in its contract. The abolition of the monopoly without some compensating arrangement would have been a severe blow to the numerous shareholders of the Company in this country.

I have always thought that the main argument in favour of abolishing the Government salt monopoly was, not so much that a high rate of royalty was charged—though that was also an important consideration—as that the measures, which had necessarily to be adopted against smuggling, were of a very oppressive nature. The following facts in connection with this aspect of the question speak for themselves:—

During last year, 1,572 persons were arrested; 85 tons of smuggled salt were seized; 164 donkeys, 10 camels, and 2 boats were confiscated and sold; L.E. 1,100 were paid in fines, and no less than 18,000 days of imprisonment in the aggregate were inflicted on smugglers; and this, although during the month of December, when the impending change was known to the public, the number of cases of smuggling showed a large falling off. Practically, all the smugglers belonged to the poorest class of the population, and it may be said with some degree of certainty that every animal or boat confiscated and sold involved the ruin of its owner. It is an unmixed benefit to the country that a system, which produced such results as these, should be wholly abolished.

SUEZ CANAL RECEIPTS.

The gross tonnage of the ships which passed through the Suez Canal in the first quarter of the present year was 4,934,345 tons, against 5,139,424 tons in 1905, and 4,648,529 tons in 1904.

The net tonnage in the three years respectively was 3,527,243, 3,701,145, and 3,306,539. The tonnage dues received were 27,160,823 fr. in 1906, 30,923,219 fr. in 1905, and 28,055,546 fr. in 1904. The passenger receipts in the three years amounted to 979,290 fr., 668,083 fr., and 700,120 fr. respectively.

WAR STORES ENQUIRY.

At the resumed sitting of the War Stores Commission, held at the London Law Courts last Tuesday, the principal witness was Mr. Francis Curtis Morgan, brother of Colonel Morgan, who in 1902 was Director of Supplies in South Africa. Both gentlemen are well-known in Egypt.

Mr. F. Morgan said that in May of 1902 he had returned to England from Alexandria, when he received a wire which he understood to come from his brother, to the effect: "Come at once; permanent position at £1,200 a year; by East Coast; cable probable date of arrival and name of ship." He believed that this was from Colonel Morgan on the instructions of Mr. Meyer, contractor. He did not think the message was signed. He was not certain whether the remuneration was stated to be £100 a month of £1,200 year. He wired a reply, saying that he was sailing by way of Suez, and mentioning the probable date of arrival at different ports, as he did not know at what port he would be required.

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A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

BORROWED PLUMES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.
Sir,—We seem to be passing through an epoch in history which is specially remarkable for "grabbing." Like the influenza and cattle-plague, it is contagious, and it seems to be epidemic in all conditions of life. Turkey has set the example, and I note with considerable interest that the newspaper correspondents have followed suit. Perhaps I should be safer to say some correspondents, and one in particular, for I would not like to cast any undue slur upon that worthy name. In justice to you I should like to submit to the public verdict the following comparison between an article which appeared in your issue of April 25, under the heading "Ghazi Mokhtar Paohs, the Man of the Hour," and a letter sent by the Cairo correspondent of the "Globe." I submit it to the public with one remark, namely, that "our correspondent" as the "Globe" distinguishes him above the vulgar herd of humanity, has attempted, with signal failure, to dramatize the Fables of Esop, viz., that of the Borrowed Plumage, the Ass in the Lion's Skin, and the Bull and the Frog.

Globe. Egyptian Gazette.

Cairo, April 28. Alex., April 25.
His Excellency has borne the brunt of the day in the Tabah negotiations, and his consummate skill and address in the delicate situation. The Brusalis have always been noted for fervid loyalty to the Ottoman Throne, and a native of the Empire, his Excellency is not the exception that proves the rule. His Excellency has been in Egypt for a quarter of a century, and so has witnessed the several stages of Egyptian Renaissance, and he has seen the task with grace and fine sentiment. In social life his intercourse with the world is invested with the true flower of Oriental hospitality and exquisite courtesy.

The above specimen of kleptomaniacism on the part of the Cairo correspondent of the "Globe" is on a par with that of a war-correspondent I once knew in Stambul who derived news from sources whose authority was "unquestionable" (and unquestioned) by that easy process of cutting-up the back numbers of the Pers news-sheets.

Scissors and paste-pot are all that is necessary in such cases; you don't need to think or invent; others do it for you.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Globe" however is more than a vulgar kleptomaniac or a war-correspondent. Where he cannot borrow, he flatters, as for instance in his statement, "He is acknowledged by an English authority in Egypt to have thrown down the gauntlet to the British Government with grace and fine sentiment." Certainly this is a flattering compliment to an "English authority in Egypt." I happen to know that "English authority"—in fact he pointed out the sentence to me. He certainly is in Egypt, as he explained to me, but whether one month's sojourn in Egypt entitles him to being called "an authority," is for the Cairo correspondent of the "Globe" to determine. He at least should be an authority to say so. Might I suggest that it would have saved an awful lot of literary jugglery and cagging if the Cairo correspondent had conscientiously sent to his London headquarters a copy of the "Egyptian Gazette" of April 25 with a request to reproduce the said article?—Yours sympathetically, XENOS.

Bulkeley, May 10.

A VIRGIN'S PROTEST.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.
Sir,—On reading Messrs. R. J. Moss & Co.'s weather remarks, as quoted in to-day's "Gazette," I felt quite shocked and alarmed. I knew that sometimes members of this firm were enlightened by some sort of a ray. But dear me! is it possible that it is an X ray? Whatever shall we do to protect our private affairs from their inquisitive gaze.—I am, etc., AN INDIGNANT VIRGIN.
Alexandria, May 12.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

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French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.
ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosette (close to Zizinia Theatre.)
CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

SPORT AND PLAY.

A. S. C.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

The handicaps for the 2nd Summer Meeting, not being ready, will be published on Monday, the 21st May, together with those of the same meeting, for which entries close on Friday, the 18th May.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The handicap for to-morrow's regatta will be the same as last week.
Class I Course C.
Class II Course Q.

BRITISH RIFLE CLUB (ALEX.).

The 2nd deliberate firing competition, the 3rd shoot for the 3rd class challenge cup, and the annual competition for the Donegal Bronze Badge, were shot off, concurrently, last Saturday. The spoons were won as under, 22 members competing. Mr. Lias took the Donegal badge and Mr. Schilizzi qualified for a Milton gold badge. Principal scores:—

CLASS I.	300 yds.	600 yds.	900 yds.	Total
A. G. Lias	26	32	34	92*
P. Schilizzi	31	31	30	92
H. Waddington	27	34	25	86
W. B. Carlisle	26	27	26	79
L. H. Rickards	23	33	23	79
CLASS II.				
L. Radcliffe	28	30	33	91*
C. Robertson	24	29	30	83
W. G. Jacob	30	17	33	80
G. D. Lovell	28	22	22	72
R. H. Incedon	25	12	32	69
CLASS III.				
F. S'ent (not eligible, being coached)	24	28	26	78
W. J. Tookey	28	34	11	73*
C. S. Scarth	25	20	25	70
T. F. Donovan	18	28	23	69
R. Murehland	22	17	16	55

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

May.
Tues. 15 A.C.C. grounds. A.C.C. v. Garrison. 2 Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also).
Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G.P.O.
Alhambra. Varieties. 9.
Wed 16 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Thurs. 17 Zizinia Theatre. Charity Performance in aid of Courrières and Vesuvian victims. 9.
Sat. 19 Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice. 2.30.
Round Point. Trotting Races. San Stefano Casino. Opening Ball. 10.
Sun. 20 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Thurs. 24 A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting. 3.30.
Sat. 26 A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting (second day). 3.30.

CAIRO.

May.
Tues. 15 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alouzar Parisien. 9.30.
New Theatre Abbas. Variety Entertainment. 9.
Fri. 18 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Ghizeh. Cricket match. Army v. Civilians.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 20 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Sat. 26 Grand Continental Hotel. Ordinary General Meeting. George Nungovich Egyptian Hotels Co. 4.

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Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving,
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All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by
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Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed
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EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For LIVERPOOL by the S.S. Algerian, sailed on the 5th May: N. G. Casulli, 227 bales cotton...

Holz & Co., 772 bales cotton; G. Brach & Co., 49 bales wool; Bank of Egypt Ltd, 38 " "...

For SYRIA and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Elaktas, sailed on the 7th May: Various, 164 barrels beer, 16 empty casks, 2 packages sundries

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, May 14, 1.0 p.m. Sales of the day... Of which Egyptian... American new maize, Spot per cental...

NEW YORK, May 14. Consols (June)... Egyptian Unified... Private Discount 3 m. Bank bills...

NEW ORLEANS, May 14. Cotton Spot... Futures July... August...

LIVERPOOL, May 14. American futures (June-July)... Sales of the day now 14,000 and Egyptian now 800

LONDON, May 14. Bar Silver (per oz d.)... Private discount (3 month bills)... Consols (June)...

PARIS, May 14. Banque d'Atenes... Crédit Lyonnais... Comptoir National d'Escompte...

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

Table with columns: NAME OF COMPANY, Making up Prices April 23, Latest Prices May 4. Includes Central Egypt Exploration, Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd., etc.

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES du dim. 6 mai 1906 au samedi 12 mai 1906. Billets, Abonnements, Carnets et Divers.

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 12 mai 1906. Billets, Abonnements, Carnets et Divers.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dim. 6 mai au samedi 12 mai 1906. Billets, Abonnements, Carnets et Divers.

du 1er janvier au samedi 12 mai 1906. Billets, Abonnements, Carnets et Divers.

RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 11 mai

Table with columns: AMERIQUE, Recettes aux ports, Rea. du 1er Sept, Export. Angleterre, etc.

Table with columns: Consom. Mondiale, Amér. Semaine, Consom. Mondiales, Amér. du 1 Sept, etc.

LIVERPOOL: 1906 1905. Bales Bales. Ventes Semaine, Forwarded, Importation, etc.

EGYPTIEN: 1906 1905. Bales Bales. Ventes Semaine, Forwarded, Importation, etc.

COTON

Table with columns: Exportation du mois d'avril 1906, Angleterre, France, Russie, etc.

Societe Anonyme du Behera

AVIS. Messieurs les porteurs de certificats provisoires d'Actions Privilegiées 5% sont informés que l'échange de ces certificats contre des titres définitifs se fera au siège de la Société à Alexandrie à partir du 15 courant.

AVIS

Messieurs les porteurs de certificats provisoires d'Actions Privilegiées 5% sont informés que l'échange de ces certificats contre des titres définitifs se fera au siège de la Société à Alexandrie à partir du 15 courant.

AVIS

National Bank of Egypt. 6th ISSUE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Warrants are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for Scrip Certificates on and after the 10th inst.

The Port-Said Salt Association Limited.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que par décision de l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire du 21 Avril dernier, le coupon N° 1. de l'exercice 1905 a été fixé à 5% soit £0.0.6 (six pence sterling) et sera payable à partir du 15 Mai dans les bureaux du Crédit Franco-Egyptien, Rue Stamboul N° 14, 1er étage.

PORT SAID SALT ASSOCIATION LTD.

Alexandrie, le 1er Mai 1906. 27832-6-6

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Ratner's Safes.

THE ENGELBERG RICH HULLER. Gilkes Vortex Turbines. MESSRS. A. RANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT. Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.

STEINEMANN, MABARDI & Co

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Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

Le Vendredi 18 Mai courant à 4 h. après-midi le Musée procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques près de la colline de Chatby d'une quantité de 70m3. environ de pierres extraites des fouilles de Chatby, ainsi que de 50 pierres de taille.

Les acheteurs devront déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée, au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la caisse municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

L'Administrateur, (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY. Alexandrie, le 10 Mai 1906. 27907-3-2

The Upper Egypt Hotels Company.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que le dividende pour l'exercice closuré le 30 Avril 1906 voté par l'Assemblée générale des Actionnaires tenue le 5 Mai courant, sera payable aux guichets de la National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, contre remise du Coupon N° 1, à raison de P. T. 10 par action. Les actions qui ont été entièrement libérées depuis le 1er Mai 1905 ont droit au dividende de P. T. 16 obaoune.

National Bank of Egypt.

6th ISSUE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Warrants are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for Scrip Certificates on and after the 10th inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

Alexandria 9th May 1906. 27883-7-6

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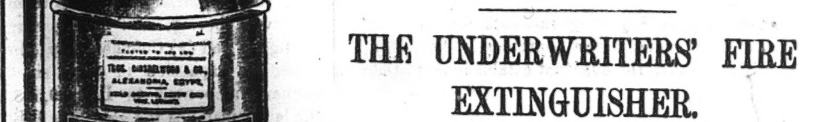
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Table with columns: A.M., (HELOUAN BRANCH), P.M. Includes Bab-el-Louk, Helouan, Helouan... dep., etc.

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THE UNDERWRITERS' FIRE EXTINGUISHER.



Over Five Hundred now in use in Egypt and the Sudan. SIMPLICITY RELIABILITY EFFICACY.

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